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DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET. FOR CONGRESS:

L. O'B. BRANCH,

## READ AND CIRCULATE !

The opinions of Judge Gaston, Rev. Josiah Cradup, Nathaniel Macon, Alfred Dockery, and Kenneth Rayner on the subject of Relig-

ions Liberty. We invite the attention of the people to the follawing opinions on the subject of religious liberty. extracted from the Debat s of the Convention of 1855. We commence with those of William Gaston. a Catholic, and one of the purest and ablest men which this or any other State ever produced. Among

other things Judge Gaston said: "But it has been objected, that the Catholic religion is unfavorable to freedom—nay, even incomnatible with Republican institutions. Ingenious peculations on such matters are worth little, and rove still less. Let me ask who obtained the great harter of English freedom, but the Catholic Preand Barons at Runnymede? The oldest-the purest Democracy on earth, is the little Catholic Republic of St. Marino, not a day's journey from one. It has existed now for fourteen hundred cears, and is so jealous of arbitrary power, that the centive authority is divided between two Governs, who are elected every three months. Was Villiam Tell, the founder of Swiss liberty, a Royal-Are the Catholics of the Swiss Cantons in ve with tyranny? Are the Irish Catholics friends passive obedience and non-resistance? Was afayette, Pulaski, or Kosciusko, a foe to civil redom? Was Charles Carroll, of Carrolton, unilling to jeopard fortune in the cause of liberty? et me give you, however, the testimony of George ashington. On his accession to the Presidency, was addressed by the American Catholics, who,

verting to the restrictions on their worship, then sting in some of the States, express themselves us: "The prospect of national prosperity is peharly pleasing to us on another account; because, ile our country preserves her free lom and indeendence, we shall have a well founded title to cam from her justice the equal rights of citizenship, as the price of our blood spite under your sye, and common exertions for her defence, under your nicious conduct." This great man, who was utis incapable of flattery and deceit, utters in anwer the following sentiments, which I give in his wn words: "As mankind become more liberal, ev will be more apt to allow that all those who luct themselves as worthy members of the commuity, are equal entitled to the protection of civil vernment. I hope ever to see America among juremost nations in examples of justice and liblay; and I presume that your fellow-citizens will anget the patriotic part which you took in the chment of their Revolution and the estab-

in wat of their Government, or the important asstance which they received from a nation in which he Roman Catholic Faith is professed." By the Sir, I would pause for a moment to call the ation of this Committee to some of the names subbed to this Address. Among them are those of Carroll, the first Roman Catholic Bishop in United States, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Thomas Fitzsimmons. For the character of se distinguished men, if they needed vouchers, would confidently call on the venerable President this Convention. Bishop Carroll was one of the st of men and most humble and devout of Chriss. I shall never forget a tribute to his memory id by the good and venerable Protestant Bishop te, contrasting the picty with which the Chris-

ian Carroll met death with the cold trifling that haracterized the last moments of the sceptical David lume. I knew not whether the tribute was more orable to the piety of the dead, or to the charity the living Prelate. Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, he last survivor of the Signers of American Inendence-at whose death both Houses of the lature of North Carolina unanimously testified grief, as at a national bereavement! Thomas simmons, one of the illustrious Convention that med the Constitution of the United States, and for veral years the Representative in Congress of the ty of Philadelphia. Were these, and such as e, foes to freedom and anfit for Republicans? onld it be dangerous to permit such men to be eriffs or Constables in the land? Read the Fueral Eulogism of Charles Carroll, delivered at Rome Bishop England—one of the greatest ornaments he American Catholic Church-a foreigner ineed by birth, but an American by adoption, and ho, on becoming an American, solemnly abjured allegauce to every foreign King, Prince and Potate whatever-that Eulogium which was so uch carped at by English Royalists and English ries-and I think you will find it democratic ough to suit the taste and find av echo in the art of the sternest Republican amongst us. Cathes are of all countries -of all governments-of all tical creeds. In all, they are taught that the gdom of Christ is not of this world, -and that it heir duty to render unto Cæsar the things which are Cassar's, and unto God the things which are

See debates of the Convention, page 297. Referring to the charge that Catholics owe temoral allegiance to the Pope of Rome, Judge Gas-

It has been asked, whether the allegiance of tholics to the Pope be spiritual only, and the arned gentleman from Halifax has unquestionably wn that they do not owe him civil allegiance.-, I object in toto to the term allegiance, as charrising the connection between the Catholic and Shief Bishop of his Church. I owe no allegito any man or set of men on earth, save only State of North Carolina, and, so far as she arted with her sovereignty, to the United States America. The charge that Catholics owe allegice to the Pope, is wholly false."

See Debates of the Convention, page 298.

We give next the speech of the Rev. Josiah Cru-, of Granville County—a distinguished minister

the Baptist Church: Mr. Crudup said, as he should be called upon vote on this question before the Committee, he aight it necessary to give some of the reasons ch would govern his vote. No man could hold rights of conscience more sacred than he did, believed the Article in question had been conared as a perfect nullity, and had, therefore, done real injury to any one. Liberty of conscience on all hands been considered as an unalienable ght. No Government can interfere between man ad his Maker. Mr. C. said he made a distinction tween partial and complete toleration, and took a tty general view of the state of Religion in difat countries. All the institutions of this counhe said, acknowledged the truth of the Chris-Religion; and whoever impedes its progress, pasidered as impeding the happiness of man. C. said, though he came to the Convention a an intention of voting for an amendment of s Article, his intention had been somewhat staged by the arguments used in favor of the meas-

had yet been touched. thad been remarked by the gentleman from Or-

cation of the Constitution would be hazarded by Catholics to hold office, that he declared "it were meddling with it. Mr. C. entertained a high respect for public opin-ion, but he should think that it would be generally

admitted that no professing believer of Christianity ought to be excluded from office—further than this, he was anwilling to go. With the gentleman from Halifax, (Mr. Daniel,) he believed the Pope of Rome possessed no temporal power, except over a small province in Italy. He had therefore no fear of his temporal power en-

croaching on this country. Indeed, the despois of Europe would at all times keep him in check. Mr. C. did not believe that Popery was changed. He believed it would continue an unit, and be the Some. He knew that it had been an opinion long urged against the Catholics of this country, that - 262 ] they held principles inimical to free government; but nothing of this kind had ever been substantiated against them, and facts were the best evidence in their favor. Mr. C. then adverted to the persecutions which the Catholics had undergone in differ-

ent parts of Europe, and especially in Ireland. The spirit of the age, said Mr. C., calls aloud for more liberal opinions on the subject of Religious Liberty. He had hoped that the time had passed for entertaining any fears for Popery in this country. The Bible Societies of England and America had done much in enlightening and liberating the public mind on the subject of religion in all parts of

The only proper mode of meeting the efforts which are said to be now making by the Catholics in the Valley of the Mississippi and elsewhere, to spread their doctrines, is for the Protestants of all sects to become more united amongst themselves. By doing away all petty divisions and strifes, and exerting all their moral influence in support of the great doctrines of the Reformation, they would then have nothing to fear on the score of their Re-

Mr. C. concluded with expressing his belief that great prejudice and excitement existed on this subject, which it would require some time to allay."

See Debates of the Convention, page 245. On the same occasion the wise and venerable Nathaniel Macon raised his voice in favor of religious freedom. Hear him, and ponder what he says:

"Mr. Macon said he took the broad ground that man was alone responsible to his Creator for his religious faith, and that no human power had any right to interpose in the matter, or to prescribe any particular opinions as a test of fitness for office. If a Hindoo were to come among us, and was fully qualified to discharge the duties of any office to which he might aspire, his religious belief would not constitute an objection, in his opinion, why he should be debarred. Who made man a judge, that he should presume to interfere in the sacred rights of conscience? He had always thought that a mixture of politics and religion was the very essence of

hypocrisy. Mr. M. said, some gentlemen had expressed the opinion that this Article, as it now stood, could do no harm. Who can tell to what the spirit of proscription, on which it is based, may lead. A spark may fire the world. Events push each other along, and one passion but serves to enkindle another. So far as he was individually concerned, it mattered not what provisions were incorporated in the Constitution, His time had most come. But this Article was the only feature in the old Constitution which he had ever heard objected to, out of the State; and the objection was always coupled with an expression of surprise, that it could have got foothold in a State where the principles of liberty were so well understood. There were times, when a man, if a true patriot, must stake himself for the good of his country.

The present was a crisis of that kind. When our country was in distress, said Mr. M. in our Revolutionary struggle, we applied to Catholies for assistance, and it was generously extended. Without foreign assistance, we never should have achieved our independence.

Mr. M. said a part of the article referred to Atheists. He did not believe there ever was an Atheist, whatever his nation or color. It was impossible for any man to look at himself, at the water, at the animal and vegetable kingdam, at the sun, moon or stars, without acknowledging the existence of a GREAT FIRST CAUSE.

What gave rise to the first settlement in North Carolina?-The persecutions in New England and Virginia. New England, to use the language of a great man, was settled by the Puritans of the Puritans-Virginia was settled by Episcopalians. These two States never had any intercourse until the Revolution. This goodly land, we inhabit, was discovered by Catholics. Should not this fact occur to us when we talk about disfranchising them?

To him it appeared too plain a question to argue, that every man may worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. But it is a practical denial of its troth to debar a man from office, because he may entertain certain religious opinions. There was one member of this Convention whose father had been inhumanly murdered by the Tories in our Revolutionary struggle-he begged pardon for the allusion, but it was history -and shall it be said, that his son, baptised, as it were, in the blood of his father, is unworthy a seat in the Legislature of our country? No, sir, no gentleman would say this. The Christian Religion was founded on good will and peace to man. Examine the Redeemer's sermon on the Mount-Is there any persecution there? And who made us greater than He, that we should proscribe our brethren for opinion's sake? You might as well attempt to bind the air we breathe, as a man's conscience-it is free-liberty of thought is his unalienable birth-right. He never heard this great out-cry against Religions freedom, but what he was forcibly reminded of the Pharisee and Publican. He was too tired to repeat it; but every body

Roger Williams, of Rhode Island, Mr. M. said was the first man to establish toleration in North America-he was a Puritan, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, the man who staked more by signing the Declaration of Independence than any other individual, was a Catholic. As he stepped up to sign, some person remarked, "there goes two millions with the dash of a pen!" Another friend remarked, "Oh, Carroll, you will get off, there are so many Charles Carrolls." He stepped back and added, "of Carrollton." Mr. M. alluded also to the character of Bishop Carroll, a man so pure, that even sectarian bigotry could find nothing to allege against him. It was not, therefore, the particular religious notions, which a man entertained, that made him a good cit-

izen or a good man. Mr. M. said, fears seemed to be entertained by some gentlemen, that the Roman Catholics would overrun the country. They might do it, but he did not think it was half as probable, as that a mouse would kill a buffaloe! Let them come when they will, Mr. M. said, he would lay a wager that the Protestants converted two to the Catholics one. As for himself, he was inclined to the Baptist Church, and he did not care who knew it; but he was far from believing in all their doctrines. Neither did he believe it essential, that a man should attach himself to any particular Church. If he faithfully discharged all his duties on earth, and obeyed the precepts of the Gospel, he would not be asked, when

reached Heaven, to what sect he belonged. Mr. M. said, in conclusion, he would not have troubled the Committee, but he did not wish any one to believe that he was disposed to skulk from responsibility. He was not vain enough to believe his opinions would have any weight in that body, but he must be allowed to say, that he considered the decision of this question as involving the future

character of North Carolina." See Debates of the Convention, page 246.

On the same occasion Gen. Alfred Dockery, the late Whig candidate for Governor, said that " ofter the satisfactory exposition of the principles of the Catholic Faith by the gentleman from Craven, he was willing, individually, to amend the article, but could not jeopard their whole labors here by interfering with it." [See Debates, page 305.] Gen. Dockery was ready to establish religious freedom, but he feared the Constitution would be rejected if it was altered in this respect; but Mr. Rayner declared that if there was no other way to ensure the ratification of the Constitution "but by sacrificing the great principle of religious liberto, that the Convention must be careful how it ty, then, in the name of all that is sacred, let it be the Article in question; that the pas- consigned to an eternal oblivion." Yes, so anxious of the people are excited, and that the ratifi- was Mr. Rayner that permission should be given

better that society should be dissolved into its original elements-better that the tide of colonial vassalage should again sweep over this extensive country, from the seaboard to the mountains, and we should be left again to grapple for our freedom with the tyrant's chain, or the bigot's scourge-to wade to our liberty through oceans of tears and seas of blood, than in this enlightened age, when the march persecution, and extinguish forever the fond hopes of philanthropy and freedom." [See Debates, page

Mr. Rayner says now, we understand, that he has nothing to take back—that he would make the same speech and give the same vote again; and yet he is, this day, engage lin lighting anew the torch of persecution"-he is endeavoring to exclude "from the honors, the profits and the emoluments of the State" a certain portion of our citizens because they are Catholics; and such exclusion, according to his own recorded opinions, which he declares he still holds, "is the highest persecution which public opinion will tolerate in any Christian country in this enlightened age." Kenneth Rayner, the persecutor!-Kenneth Rayner, the bigot !- Kenneth Rayner, giving the lie to public men more honest than himself, who have been constrained by a sense of public duty to convict him, from his own record, of his demagogueisms, his evasions, and his palpable and gross inconsistencies! He says he would not rule the Catholics out by the Constitution, but would only vote them out at the polls! Why, what schoolboy sophistry is that! He insists in one breath that Catholics shall have Constitutional rights, and in the next goes to the polls and denies them these rights, and persecutes them because they are Catholics!-That is a specimen both of his honesty and his logic.

"But it is said, if the Catholic is excluded from office, that will not deprive him of the right of worshipping God according to the dictates of his own conscience. Sir, the right of worshiping God, free from all personal pains and penalties, is a right which can now be enjoyed in any country in Christendom. An exclusion from the honors, the profits and emoluments of the State, is the highest persecution which public opinion will tolerate in any Christian country in this enlightened age. So that, if you sanction the principle recognized in the 32d article, you use the rod of persecution with as unsparing a hand as it is used in Spain, or the States of the church. And if you exclude one sect, why not another and another, and finally all except one? It was a favorite saving of Napoleon that there was but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous; and on the same principle there is but one step from religious freedom to the most bitter and intolerant persecution.

Retain that article, and I assert it, the Catholic

We make the following extracts from the speech

of Mr. Rayner, already referred to; and we ask

special attention to those portions which are in

and the Jew will be placed under the ban of proscription, no matter how great may be his merit; although he may love his country with a patriotism as pure as the first love of woman; although he may pour out his blood like water in her defence; yet, for daring to "worship God according to the dietates of his own conscience," you cut him off from all hope of political preferment, and from all stimulus to a laudable ambition. Like the Israelites in Egypt, he will be oppressed by the land in which he lives, the soil on which he treads, and like them he will have no other resource left but to turn his back upon the graves of his fathers, and take up his march to a more tolerant clime. Sir, the exclusion from office for opinion's sake, in this enlightened age, proceeds from the same spirit of bigotry and superstition which has preyed upon mankind from the building of Babel to the present time; it is the same spirit which presented the cup to Socrates, which confined Galileo in his dungeon, which bound Cranmer to the stake of martyrdom, which drove the Hugenots from France-nay, more, sir, it is the same spirit which led the Saviour of the world to Calvary's awful suminit. Sir, what must be the situation of the emigrant who comes to this country for the sake of Religious freedom, if the appearance of the good old North State should induce him to make it his home? Will he not wish himself across the wide waters again, that "after life's titful fever is o'er," he may lay his bones with those of his fath-What must be the feelings of the pious mother, when looking on her tender infant, whom she believes her duty to her God enjoins her to train up in the same way which has secured peace to her own bosom- what must be her agonized feelings when she reflects that by so doing she is consigning him to obscurity forever? Sir, I would ask this Convention whether this proscription is in accordance with the holy precepts and requirements of the Gospel? Does it accord with that meekness and forbearance which characterized the Saviour in his sojourn among men? Does it accord with that benevolence for the human family, that charity for others, without which, the Apostle says, a practical exercise of all Christain duties, coupled with a faith strong enough to remove mountains, is "as sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal."

Sir, is this Convention ready to incorporate into our fundamental law, the doctrine, that "honesty, capability, and faithfulness to the Constitution," is not a sufficient qualification for office, but that he who obtains it, must abjure a certain particular faith? Sir, who constituted us judges of the hearts and consciences of men?. What right have we to impugn the motives of our fellow-men? It is asserting one of the attributes of the Deity himself, for it is the Lord alone that pondereth the heart. Sir. you may carry on this system of persecution, but there is one point beyond which you cannot go. You may subject the body to privation and torture, but you cannot tether the mind-fetters cannot bind it-tyrants cannot enchain it-dungeons cannot confine it-it will rise superfor to the powers

of fate, and aspire to him who gave it." See Debates of the Convention, page 262.

We are authorized by H. W. Miller, Esq., to say that his attention has been called by L. O'B. Branch, Esq., to a report of the discussion between them in this City, first published in the "Fayetteville Argus," signed "Samivel in Transitu," and since published in the "Raleigh Register," a part of which

"He [Mr. Miller] supposed the gentleman hardly intended to insinuate that the American party at the South, holding slaves as they do, and getting so numerous throughout the entire slaveholding States, not one of which but had many of its best and most respectable citizens in the order, the vast number in North Carolina, and the 80,000 who voted against Mr. Wise of Virginia, were abolitionists; if he meant to say that these men were abolitionists, or the leas tainted with abolitionism in action, sympathy, feeling or in thought, now or hereafter, then it was a base and infamous slander; it was simply a lie."

And he authorizes us to say that he did not un derstand Mr. Branch as preferring the charge of abolitionism against the American party of the South and therefore he could not have intended, and did not intend to apply the above or any such offensive language to Mr. Branch.

Female Doctors .- The sixth annual announcement of the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania, located in Philadelphia, contains the catalogue of students, numbering 85 for the session of 1854-1855. Among them we notice Lucy M. Petersilia, of Raleigh, N. C.

The Degree of D. M. was conferred on 6 graduates, at the Fourth Annual Commencement, March 10,

Dr. E. A. Crudup has been elected President of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company.

ANOTHER WITHDRAWAL

We give below a Card from Dr. J. F. Riddick, of Stokes County, in which he denounces the darklantern conspiracy and announces his separation from it. Dr. Riddick is a gentleman of high character, and what he says may be fully relied upon. He knows what he says to be true-he speaks from personal observation and experience. May his words be heeded and his example followed! There is one of mind is onward, we should prove so recreant to | point in this matter to which we would direct special the spirit of liberty as to light anew the torch of attention; and that is, his allusion to Christian men -members of Churches-who are in the habit as Know Nothings of lying, by denying facts connected with the Order, and who are engaged in decoying unsuspecting and ignorant men into those dens of iniquity, the Council rooms. We observe that some of the Protestant Churches North are dealing with such of their members as have become Know Nothings; and it strikes us that some of the Churches in this region owe it to their own self-respect, as well as to the cause of charity and justice, to look to the conduct of some of their members who are Know Nothings. But we will not detain the reader from Dr. Riddick's Card, which is as follows:

> A CARD. DANBURY, Stokes County, June 25, 1855.

Messra. Holden & Wilson: GENTLEMEN: Some time last fall I joined the order commonly called Know Nothings, at Salem, in Forsyth county, and was induced to do so from repre sentations of those I supposed friends-was told that the objects of the order were to check the emigration of persons of vicious and bad character from foreign countries, and to prevent the Church of Rome from interfering with elections in the United States. I was assured that being a member would not interfere with my principles as a Democrat, and that a majority of the Order were Democrats; that in event of my becoming dissatisfied I could withdraw at any time. For some time I thought and cared but little about it, until this spring having observed the course pursued by the Order all over the country, I became fully satisfied that i was a humbug from beninning to end-a Yankee-Abelition-Whig trick, and any thing but what it was represented to be-instead of being against foreigners and Roman Catholics they actually permitted such persons to become members, and were bidding high for their votes, and in many places ran foreigners for office-that the whole Order North were Abolitionists of the vilest sort, their avowed intention being to abolitionize the South and undermine the liberties of the people-and the object in this State was to force those gallant Whigs who stand up for the Constitution and their rights as citizens, and who are opposed to secret oath-bound clubs ruling our free country, to join the Order or to denounce them-and to gull the Democrats by misrepresentations-the bulk of the concern every where are Whigs-they have no national principles, having a platform for every section of the country, and spread their nets to catch birds of every feather-are all things to all men.

According to their rules a member wishing to withdraw would have to go before the Council to which he belonged. I have been to Salem several times during the last few months for the purpose of withdrawing, but never could hear of the Council meeting. I declared my purpose to several mem bers in this County, that if I could not meet with an opportunity of withdrawing I should be off any how. My course has not been satisfactory to them. Some tried to coax me to remain in the Order, others have threatened me with vengeance-have talked about conscience, power, perjury, and all that sort of thing-"rare pictures of Satan reboking sin." Many of those persons are members of churches; saintly Pharisees, who since their connection of lying to such a degree as to entitle them to the appellation of regular licensed livers. How many of the ten commandments have they broken? How many rules of their church have they violated? How many lying documents have they distributed for the purpose of decoving unsuspecting people into their sinks of iniquity-the Council rooms? And how many sneaking, underhanded tricks have they

played off, pray? was deceived into the Order, and I now declare to the world that I am out. I bid my accusers defiance. I care nothing for their threats, bulls of excommunication, or anything they can do. I have many friends who will see me out. Many worthy persons are members of the Order-have been duped into it. I pity them. I would entreat and conjure them to "come out from among the foul party" and be freemen, and I would warn all bonest and Christian men to beware of the Know Nothing Order; a man cannot come up to their requirements without lying and using deception and fraud.

J. F. RIDDICK. MORE WITHDRAWALS.

We publish below the Card of five citizens of Guilford County, announcing their withdrawal from the Know Nothings. A majority of these gentlemen, we are assured, have always heretofore been Whigs. We trust their example will be followed in all quarters. Come out of the foul faction, that ye be not partakers of its iniquities and overtaken with it in its downfall!

GUILFORD COUNTY, June 28, 1855. Messas. Editors: We, the undersigned, were induced to join a Know Nothing meeting, (or party.) held at a public schoolhouse, some ten miles east of Greensboro', near the stage road, which party was represented to us to be the great "American Party." We find it to be anything else but a national party. We now give notice to them (the party) to take our names off their record and order, as we do not intend to have any thing more to do with Know Nothingism. We have always been and still intend to be free men, and give our suffrages in favor of whom we please without any restraint whatever. In testimony of the above, we have hereunto sub-

scribed our names. JAMES P. MONTGOMERY, P. M. MONTGOMERY, PETER R. SUMMERS, STANFORD WOODYARD. JOHN SUMMERS.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. The stockholders of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company held their sixth annual meeting in this City on Monday last-Mr. J. M. Towles in the Chair, and Mr. P. F. Pescud Secre-

The Directors submitted their Report, showing the operations of the Company for the past year, and its present condition. Copies of the Report were ordered to be printed, to be sent to members of the Company and others. The Report shows the Company to be in a sound and safe condition, and to be making gradual but sure progress in its operations. We shall lay it before our readers soon.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: Dr. Charles E. Johnson, D. Haywood, James F. Jordan, Quentin Busbee, H. W. Husted, Dr. W. H. McKee, W. W. Holden, W. D. Cooke, W. H. Jones, Seaton Gales, P. F. Pescud, C. B. Root and Richard H. Battle.

At a meeting of the Directors, held on the same day, the following officers were elected: President, Dr. Chas. E. Johnson; Vice President, W. D. Haywood; Secretary, John G. Williams, in place of James F. Jordan, resigned; Executive Committee, C. B. Root, W. W. Holden, R. H. Battle; Medical Board of Consultation, Drs. Johnson, McKee, and R. B. Haywood; Medical Examiner, Dr. W. H. Mc-Kee; Treasurer, W. H. Jones; Attorney, H. W. Husted.

The Bank of Charlotte has declared a dividend en four per cent. for the past six months.

The Bank of Fayetteville has declared a semiannual dividend of five per cent., besides adding 14 per cent. to its surplus fund, which the Observer says is now 12 per cont. It has not made a singla bad debt during its existence of nearly six years.

APPOINTMENTS.

Messrs. Branch and Shepard, the candidates for Congress in this District, will address the people at the following times and places:

ALL THOUGHT OF ALL AND AVENUE		100
Cedar Rock,	.Franklin July	4
Harrison's Old Store,		
Rolesyille,	. Wake, "	11
Hayes',		13
Nashville,	. Nash,	18
Hilliardston,	THE STATE OF THE STATE OF	19
Old Fields,		20
Beulah's	.Johnston "	25
Smithfield,		26
O'Neals,	Salar Contract of the Contract	27
Boon Hill,		28
No. 2 No. 1	1 19 14 To 1/2 1	
SIXTH D	ISTRICT	3-33

SIXTH DISTRICT.

We are requested to state that Messrs. Scales and Puryear, candidates for Congress in the Sixth Dis-

Taylorsville,	Alexander,	July	10
Statesville,	Iredell,		11
Williamsburg,			12
Hamptonville,	Yadkin,	**	13
East Bend,			16
Farmington,	Davie,		17
Mocksville,			18
Clemonsyille,	Davidson,		19
Lexington,		- 11	20
Miller's Store,	4	- 44	21
Raper's Store,		365	23
Kernersville,	Forsythe,	**	24
Wicker's old pla	ice, "	- 4	25
Madison,	Rockingham,	"	26
Wentworth,	***	a	27
Leaksville,		- 44	28
Reidsville,			30

DR. SHAW AND COL. PAINE.

We copy from the Democratic Pioneer the followng list of appointments made by Dr. Shaw and Col.

Hertford.-Murfreesboro', Friday, 6th July; St Johns, Saturday, 7th.

Northampton.-Rich Square, Monday, 9th; Jack-son, Tuesday, 10th; Store near Gaston, Thursday,

Halifax, -- Pittard's Store, Friday, 18th July; Hal-ifax, Saturday, 14th; Ringwood, Monday 16th. Martin .- Will'amston, Tuesday, 17th July; Ham-

lton, Wednesday, 18th.

Bertie,-Windsor, Friday, 20th July; Freeman's Store, Saturday, 21st; Colerain, Monday, 23d. Washington .- Plymouth, Wednesday, 25th July

Cool Springs, Thursday, 26th. Tyrrel .- Columbia, Saturday, 28th July; Gum Neck, Monday, 30th July.

MR. CRAIGE'S APPOINTMENTS.

Hon. Burton Craige will address his fellow-citizens of the 7th Congressional District, at the following times and places, to wit:

At Newton, Catawba County, July 7th. Wadesboro', Anson " Mt. Pleasant, Cabarrus " " 12th. " 13th. " Atwell's, Rowan

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN ILLINOIS.—In the recent election, says the Washington Union, for a judge and clerk of the supreme court of Illinois for the second divison of that State, embracing twenty-nine counties among the most populous in the State Onias C. Skinner, of Quincy, was the democratic with the dark-lantern Order have practical the art | candidate for judge, and Mr. Turney for clerk, and Stephen T. Logan, of Springfield, the know-nothing and abolitionist candidate for judge, and Mr. Cornedu for clerk. The result shows a democratic majority varying but little from ten thousand totes, and a de. feat to the midnight plotters against civil and religious freedom absolutely overwhelming. It is but just to add, that many of the old "Henry Clay whigs" proved themselves friends to their country and its free institutions by voting the democratic ticket throughout. They are entitled to great credit for evidence thus furnished of their disinterested patriotism.

> We observe that at a recent Know Nothing meeting in Fayetteville, N. C., a declaration was made for "the Constitution as it is." Very well-who is opposed to that? Certainly, no. Democrat is. Did the Know Nothings consider themselves suspected persons in this respect? Did they deem it necessary to declare for the Constitution, as they affirmed at Philadelphia, in the piety plank of their platform, their belief in the existence of a God? They say they are for "the Constitution as it is." That Constitution expressly declares that "no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States." These Know Nothings are sworn to vote against Catholics, and to remove them from office, solely because they are Catholics. Professing to be the peculiar friends and defenders of the Constitution, they are at the same time under the strongest obligation to act in direct opposition to one of its plainest provisions.

MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC-CLUB. According to adjournment the Democratic Club of Wake assembled at the Court House, on Friday

night, the 29th ult., Mr. Bledsoe in the Chair Wm. B. Rodman, Esq., of Beaufort county, was loudly called for, and responded in a brief but pat-riotic manner. He alluded to "Sam" as being one of the "greater evils," and in turn gave him a very

severe lashing. Maj. W. J. Clarke, being then loudly called for, arose and entertained the Club for nearly an hour in a most eloquent and patriotic manner. He alluded to the history of the Know Nothing party as being one of the most corrupt and unprincipled organizations in existence. He handled the lash in fine style, and gave the two large brigades a most heavy lashing, which made the few "Sam's" that stood at

the door tremble under his eloquent voice. Jos. K. Marriott, Esq., arose and said in order to give the friends of the Democratic party in the country an opportunity of participating in the proceedings of the Club, he moved that the Club adjourn to meet again on Saturday, the 7th instant, at 12 o'clock, M.

M. A. BLEDSOE, President. A. D. TUMBRO, Secretary.

Schastopol in Danger-Insurrection in Spain-Royal Courtship-The ex-President and the Queen-Gen. Brown leaving Kertch-Decimal Coinage.

NEW YORK, June 28 .- The London Times says it

is impossible that Sebastopol can hold out much longer, owing to the supplies which have been cut off by the capture of Kertch. The Empress Eugenie of France, is formally announced through the Court Gazette, to be encient.

Paris is rejoiced thereat. In Spain the insurrection is not yet suppressed. A band of seventy men had left Pampeluna for the

French frontier to procure arms. The Madrid and Paris mails were burnt by the insurgents in hostile movement in Cattalonia. Some were apprehended. The Cortez rejected the proposition for censuring

The King-of Sardinia is about to visit London to negotiate for the hand of the Princess Royal, the Quven's eldest child, about 14 years of age. An attempt had been made in Rome to assassinate

Cardinal Attonelli. The assassin was arrested. Ex-President Fillmore was presented to Queen Victoria, and was subsequently honored by receiving an invitation to dine with her.

The British Parliament has adopted the proposition of decimal coinage of cents and mills, the hundreds and thousands part of pounds sterling.

It is thought that the forces under Gen. Sir G.

Browne would reture from Kerich and Join the allied

force east of Balaklava.

Earthquaks at Baltimore,
Baltimore, June 28, 1855.—A great shock of (supposed) earthquake was experienced in this city about one o'clock this morning. It aroused half the inhabitants of the city, and many fled into the streets, In the eastern section some windows were broken The shock was also experienced in the counitry for a distance of seven miles from the city. It was suc-

ceeded by a rumbling noise.

The shock this morning was undoubtedly an earthquake. It lasted about ten seconds, and houses and furniture sensibly vibrated. Many citizens who were aroused, were afraid to go to bed again. The precise time of the occurrence was at 18 minutes past 12 o'clock. We have heard from all the pewder mills in the vicinity, and it is certain that no explosion caused the alarm, although it has been ru-mored that some mills eight miles from the city blew up in the night.

The earthquake was felt many miles around this city. It is represented as being preceded by a crash, followed by a rumbling noise, and jarring and rat-tling houses for twenty seconds. At York, Pa., the shock was very severe, rousing the whole city, and causing great consternation.

The bay steamers report that the earthquake was sensibly felt in the bay. The water was greatly agitated, whilest the weather was calm. Thermometer 94 in the shade to-day.

Later from Mexico. New ORLEANS, June 27 .- Brazos dates up to the 21st, state that all the towns of Tamou ipas and New Leon, except Matamoras, Reynosa and Camargo, pronounced themselves in favor of the Revolutionists. There was no further fighting.

Know Nothing Meetings. Boston, June 28 .- The Know Nothing Grand State Council met at one o'clock.

A large number of Delegates held a preliminary meeting last night. There was about one hundred in attendance including Wilson, Gardner, Banks and several members of Congress who had come to the

An address was submited to the meeting which puts the party on a platform for the restoration of the Missouri Compromise. It is still to be called the " American Party," and a call was made for the Mass Convention in some central place.

Political Gathering-Liquor Law. Concord, June 28.—Bell, last night, a strong Whig and Anti-Nebraska man-advocate the attempt to restore the Missouri Compromise. Bell's friends consider his speech conservative enough, while the Democrats hold it as identical with free-soilism. Hale's

speech was a straight-out free-soil one. The meeting was large and enthusiatic. - A very stringent prohibitory liquor Bill had been agreed upon by the House. A Committee of the Grand Temperence Convention assembled here to day.

Utter Rout of the Know Nothings in New Orleans, NEW ORLEANS, June 26 .- At the election for chief justice of the Supreme Court, held in this city yesterday, Eigee (anti-Know Nothing) received three thousand four hundred and fifteen votes, and Merrick (Know Nothing) received two thousand two hundred and thirty-seven. This is fully up to the Virginia triumph.

President Pierce at Cape Island, UAPE ISLAND, June 28 .- President Pierce and his lady arrived here this afternoon and took spartments

at Congress Hall. The weather is delightful, and there is every prospect of a brilliant season.

New Hompshire Politics. Concorn, June 28 .- At a public meeting last night, Mr. Bell, strong Whig and anti-Nebrasks, advocated the attempt to restore the Missouri Compromise. Mr. Bell's friends consider his speech conservative enough, while the Democrats hell it as identical with freesoilism. Mr. Hale's speech was straight out free soil. The meeting was large and enthusiastic. A very stringent prohibitory liquor bill has been agreed upon by the House.

The Committee of the Grand Temperance Convention assembles here to-day.

MARRIED.

On the evening of the 29th of June, by Rev. Dr. Mitchell, in the Presbyter an Church, at Chapel Hill, William Henry Hildreth, Esqr. of Davenport, Iowa, to Elizabeth West Whitaker, daughter of Col. Spier Whitaker, formerly of Halifax Co., N. C., but now of Davenport, Iowa.

DIED, In Guilfard county, N. C., June 21, 1855, Mrs. Louisa B. w fe of Dr. Rutus K. Denny, and daughter of Ibzen R ce. dec'd, late of Caswell county, N. C., in the 25th year of her

THE MARKETS.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED WEEKLY BY N. M. MARTIN, BRO., & CO.,

Grocers and Commission Merchants, No. 129, Sycamore St. PETERSBURG MARKET. Ретензвика, June 80th, 1855. TOBACCO.—The market during the past week has been inactive and prices are from 50 to 75 lower for most descriptions of tobacco than they were some two week's back. The decline may be attributed to the continued fulness of the breaks and to the fine prospect for the growing crop. We quote poor to common Lugs \$5% to \$5%, fine to good do \$6 to \$7; common Leaf \$7 to \$7%; -Midding \$8 to \$8%; and fair to very good \$9 to \$12%.-No fine Manufac-

turing opening.

COTTON.—Market unsettled.—The sales this week are comparatively small—Holders demand 12½ for prime patcels in store, without being able to find purchasers. We quote middling to prime 11 @ 11¾ ets.—Receipts large.

WHEAT.—The transactions in this article are limited.— Planters evince a willingness to engage their crops for future delivery at \$2, while purchasers prefer holding off until the new crop comes to market—Sales of some 2000 bushels were made some days since at \$2 for future delivery.-We would impress upon the minds of the planters, the great necessity of sending their wheat to market in good dry condition, as the millers object very seriously to damp and funked samples—particularly at the beginning of the

NORFOLK MARKET. REPORTED FOR THE "NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD,"

BY A. M. M'PHEETERS & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding & Commission Merchants

FLOUR has declined. We quote S. F. at \$1134; Extra \$12; Family \$12 50. COTTON.—There have been no sales of cotton for the past few days. We quote it nominally 11 to 111/2 CORN.—White and mixed \$1, Yellow \$102.

STAVES .- R. O. Hhd. \$30: W. O. Hhd. \$50; Head, \$55; FISH.-N. C. Gross \$51/ @ 51/4; Cut \$71/4; Roe \$81/4;

Eastern \$4.

SALT.—L. B. \$1 60; GA. \$1 25 to \$1 30.

LIME.—Thos. \$1 15 to \$1 20; W. C. \$1 30 @ \$1 87.

GUANO in good supply. FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Market well supplied with BACON, and sales made a t 10 to 11 cents. CORN scarce and wanted at \$1 85 to \$1 40 per bushel. COTTON—prices have a downward tendency—going at 10 to 10½—demand limited.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE is lower—31 to 32 cts. per gal-

WILMINGTON MARKET.

TURPENTINE.—Sales vesterday of 20 bbls., and to-day of 280 do. at \$2, 55 for yellow dip and \$1, 85 for hard per SPIRITS.-The market is quiet and we note sales to-day of dnly 35 casks at 35 cts. BOSIN.—Sales of 74 bbls. common at \$1, 20 per bbl. Yo

transactions in other qualities.

TAR.—In this article we note a decline of 5 ets. per bb with sales vesterday of 82 bbls. at \$2, 15 per bbl.

BACON.—Sales to-day of 4,000 lbs. N. C. hog round, at 12% per lb.—90 days.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE firm of King & Biggs, or to the late firm of J. J. Biggs & Co., are desired to make immediate payment, as one of the firm of King & Biggs intends leaving the State to set the permanently in another. Being desirous to leave in a few months, it is absolutely pecessary that the business should be closed forthwith.

N. B.—The remainder of our Summer Clothing will be sold at a very small advance on first cost for cash.

KING & BIGGS. Raleigh, July 2, 1855.

Documents for People that love the Light!

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE WAKE THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE WAKE county Democratic Club have published pamphict form, Mr. Lawner's great speech of 1825 in favor of religious liberty; the Letters of Hon A. H. Stephens, of Ga., and of Hon. John Kerr, of N. C., ugainst knew Nothingism; and other documents showing the deformity of the Dark Lautern Order. Persons desiring these documents will please send in \$1, \$2, \$5 or any amount they choose and they will have the worth of their money sent them; and if they have no money, they can have the documents free, by merely caying postage. Letter addressed to the Standard office will be attended to.

June \$7, 1863.